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MONDAY, MAY 7, 1906.

The beauty of good breeding is that it adjusts itself to all relations without effort, true to itself always, however the manners of those around it may change.

Has the President Surrendered? President Roosevelt's friends declare that he has made no surrender, but that his acceptance of the so-called Allison amendment is really a victory, for it insures the passage of the bill in the form generally approved by the advocates of rate legislation.

The Washington Post says it can be stated on excellent authority that if Senator Allison shall to-day offer this amendment, the proposition bearing his name will contain the essential principles of the Long amendment and the Overman proviso; and that such a composite amendment would enlist the earnest support of Senator Tillman and all the other Democratic senators who are friendly to

A Republican senator is quoted as say-ng that "the so-called Allison amend-nent was originally prepared by friends of the bill to meet the doubts of other and not with a view to conciliate friends, and not with a view of con-tise enemies. The Aldrich element, recog-nizing the fact that the bill had friends enough to pass it over their votes, when Senator Allison asked what they thought of this amendment, received it with en-thusiasm as the exact thing they had

en contending for all winter.
'Although Senator Allison was using the dment as a mere memorandum amendment as a mere memoration looking toward an agreement on the bill, and before any of the friends of the bill had had either time or opportunity to come to any agreement about the matter among themselves or with others, the Aldrich people carried it to the newspapers and advertised it as their long-lost victory was the President.

the President. endtor Allison had not republicant and the Republicant but to Senator Tillman, on the Demo side, but to Senator Tillian, on the Denicratic side. His purpose was not to make peace with the enemies of the bill, but to find out whether it was possible for its friends to smooth out immaterial differences and to help the bill along.

"It is perfectly idle to talk about the

nt is broadening the court' sdiction. The attitude of the courts to d a rate fixed by act of Congress, ough a commission, is clearly defined our jurisprudence. This amendment in our jurisprudence. This amendment simply recognizes it, and gives parties entitled to relief and undoubted access to the court's jurisdiction the right to maintain a suit against the commission within the court's jurisdiction. Hence, the noise made about the President's surrender is surrender in the noise made about the president's surrender is mere pounding on tin pans by a defeated

and discredited faction of the Senate.
"But in reality Senator Allison has not agreed to offer any amendment, and the probability is that if he offers any, he will do it upon his own responsibility, with a view to securing the best and most effective rate legislation."

to reach a definite conclusion as what the attitude of the President But the impression prevails resident Roosevelt has made a tallroads, and the New York Herald goes to say that his spectacular on the Standard Oll Company was sent in at this time to obscure, for the time at least, the fact that he has yielded to his party in the Senate.

We shall know more in a few days. If he cannot conceal the fact by any noisy manoeuvre.

Germany in South America.

W-'ting in the current North American Review, Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German ambassador, takes a distinct fall out of those who are disposed to magnify the so-called German "peril" South America. The ambassado shows, by a substantial array of figures that a good deat has been sall and written on this subject which is quite beside the facts. In the first place, German emigration, as a whole, has been dwindling pretty steadily for half a century. The total figure was some 26,000 in 1854, 203,585 in 1882; it was 26,310 in 1903. and 27,984 in 1904. As to South America in general, and the republic in particular, where Germany's activities have been the ground of special alarm, there are even more interestin, statistics. The entire German emigration, from 1871 to 1891, amounted to 2,616,731. Of this number 2,389,792 emigrated to the United States, and only 54.719 to Brazil. In later years the disproportion has been often as great occasionally greater. Thus, of the 27,988 Germans who left the Fatherland in 1994, 26.065 came to the United States and only

Turning now to the more general con siderations, our distinguished author points out that the drift of the Teutona oward Brazil, Chile and the Argentine has had neither origin nor stimulus in politics, but is ascribable solely to conmercial, climatic and agricultural conditions. The demand of German public opinion for the economic utilization of emigration has been frowned on by the authorities, and artificial stimulation of systematic effort to that end is an offense, punishable in law. Thus, the vice of the much criticised "Central Bureau of Information for Emigrants" is limited to the answering of inquiries, and its answers must be confined to the specific countries named by the inquirer. It is interesting to note that in the year

355 in Brazil.

ending September, 1905, 1,888 inquiries out total of 2,663 had to do with the German colonies proper, and 843 with The argument, therefore, that the bureau is merely a governmenta agency for diverting emigration to Brazil falls to the ground. And, lastly, we are assured that German residents of South American countries commonly become regular citizens of their new States, are heroughly identified with its legitimate ommercial exploitation, and would look upon political separation as a serious detriment to their own interests.

All this tends, of course, to show that South America is not, as some have maintained, being deliberately peopled with German colonists, who are some day to become the rallying point for a tlements in Brazil and elsewhere are not now to be considered a menace to the guite the reverse to the weak countries who have drawn progress from them.

Facts, however, are facts, and must be so regarded. No one imagines that Katser Wilhelm is planning to make a sort of Jamieson raid on Brazil next The danger, if it threatens, is of the more distant future, and it cannot be said that von Sternburg's paper wholly obliterates the possibility of it.

Germany is an overcrowded country, and is rapidly becoming more so. Enorpire itself has in late years put a check on emigration, but that is a sort of check that must some day weaken. The exedus must recommence, and the foreign tance. Bismarck's theory of a purely commercial imperialism has been expleded. Sooner or later it becomes untenable. Germans in foreign countries have been solemnly assured strength of the Empire is behind them, So spake William on the occasion of publicly delegating his brother Henry to command the Oriental first, and added: Should any infringe our rights, ther use the mailed fist and earn your laurel wreath.

Should the administration of govern ment in Brazil, for example, become at safeguard the rights of German citizens. it can hardly be doubted how William would be moved to proceed. If his in terests there chanced to be dominant at the time, it is scarcely probable that the weakened Monroe doctrine would suffice to frighten him away.

The condition of the grass plot around the Lee monument is disgraceful. It is like an unweeded garden, and has every appearance of slovenly neglect. business to keep the grass cut, and others It is somebody's business, and the work should be done at regular intervals. One lawn mower, could cut the grass within a fittle extra work of this character legislative investigation.

If there is a plot of ground in the city which should be kept as green and beautiful as possible, it is that around the statue of the beloved Lee. We never lose an occasion to do honor to his memory. but what must visitors think of us when they see the disrespect we show to his monument? It is a shame upon the

How to Get Good Councilmen, A correspondent, writing in yesterday's namer refers with interest to a recent

article in The Times-Dispatch on town government in England, and by way of addition, tells us how they choose coun-"The plan," says he, "is very simple

Council, the aspirant must petition in writing to be placed on the ticket. He ten second, signed by another voter of his ward, and he must support his application still further by an endergement signed by eight other voters of his ward. on the city ticket. Convention, masspermitted."

Possibly we in America will learn by and by that municipal government is business and not politics. But we have not yet come to that state of grace, and politics rules. There is no doubt, however, that the English way is the bes for town government,

The Way to Do It. Judge Witt has found a way to rid the city of the fake clubs. It is the way long ago suggested by The Times-Dispatch. The courts must discriminate between the genuine and the fakes. That is not hard to do. It is difficult to make the law so nice that the fakirs cannot iolate it. But the court has discretion and the court has common sense. The court knows a fake club when it is arraigned, and the court may easily put it out of business. Judge Witt is doing well to refuse to license any such "institution," and he is supported by the best sentiment of the community,

mond, proclaims that it owes its success to the great advantages which Richmond affords, where the railway facilities are unexcelled and low freight rates enable ufacturers in the United States.

o the railroads which enter our gates, It is a fine advertisement for the whole city. Why should not all manufacturing concerns here say a similar word in seaon? That is the sort of talk that brings in new industries.

In spite of the Wall Street slump, the Whiskey Trust has advanced the price of spirits, and Mr. Morgan's daughter has run the price of bull pups up to

It seems to be up to Mr. Roosevelt to prove that he hasn't surrendered.

When Pitchfork goes for Hig Stick, It

will be the most notable event of the kind since the dish ran off with the spoon. Current Comment.

Father Sherman's march resembles tha of the King of France. After all, is it to be only a second rate

The lowest rate seems to be the Stand-

Question: Who is the real muck-reker

Rhymes for To-Day

Western Classics. (The University of Chicago has decided to establish a department for the study of the language of monkeys.)

Our learning has come to a crisis
In culture that scouts the antique;
The love of the Cam and the Isls
Is cooling for classical Greek;
But no such embargoes will trouble
Chicago's
Most scholarly clique.

Which, snubbing the classics of China And oral tradition as young, Endeavors at length to define a Primoval, pre-Babelite tongue; As aristocratic and pure as the Attic, By moderns unsuing.

And there is a language still spoken, Of Antedlluvian shape. That tells of a record unbroken, Unchanged by the centuries' rape; Chicago is yearning to add to her learning The lore of the Apc.

The House that commencerates Stephen,
Where Britons at Government play,
Could hardly expect to get even
With anthropoid tongues in this way;
But those who are able to construct its
Read But those who are Babel Babel Distinguish a bray.

—London Dally News.

Rockefeller's Riches.

Rockefeller's Riches.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—John D. Rockefeller is said to be
worth a billion of deliars; that is one thousand millions. Is it credible that he is
so much smarter and more energetic than
other men that he could in a business
career of say thirty-five years have made
this money honesily? Incredible. If,
then, he made it dishonestly, is it not
time he should stop figuring as a Christian man, or philanthropist, even. If he
has gotten these millions dishonestly from
the toll of his fellow man, no amount
which he can ever give back in the way
of college endowments or otherwise con
constitute him a philanthropist.

the toll of his fellow man, no amount which he can ever give back in the way of college endowments or otherwise can constitute him a phlanthropist.

It would require 20,000 men for seventy-one years at \$2.00 per day to make this money. Can he profess to honestly "back up against" such an army for such a time and say "I am equal to you all?

Suppose these 20,000 sturdy miners for seventy-one years, or put it 40,000 for thirty-five, to make it correspond to the length of Rockefeller's business life, mining silver in the mountains of Nevada and a silver dollar weighs an ounce) they could load a string of burros with 200 pounds each of silver and it would (allowing twelve feet distance for each burro) make a string seventy-one miles long from the mine to the railroad; and when it was there, it would load 156 trains of ten cars each, each car carrying twenty tons. Run these cars at thirty miles an hour and they would be twenty-six hours passing any point, and on the block system where they averaged a train once in ten minutes, before the last train passed, the first one would be 4,650 miles distant, or in other words could run the

for twenty-four hours in the day it would also it in the day it would also it it in the pile. John D. don't heed any interesting to see it he is honest. The faures are against him, so at least it appears to an old country cledhopper.

Younger Mills Va.

Yancey Mills, Va.

The Jamestown Building.

The Jamestown Building. Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.-Very much in the position of a well-berated school child, I bow to the superior knowledge of detail of Mr. Instructor X.- But the original proposition remains as stated, so far as we can see. That the Dames proposed to erect a building over the foundations of the church at Jamestown I knew, or else would not have questioned the wisdom of it. That they had also been careful in their selection of architect and materials we knew, or would not have mentioned it. That their intentions is generous I do not doubt. But to the opinion that it is a mistake, we adhere.

A church built over the foundations and

doubt. But to the opinion that it is a mistake, we adhere.

A church built over the foundations and where the present wooden shed is, if it will no touch the Tower, will have that effect an greatly minimize the impression it formerly produced, standing alone in its historic isolation.

The toward to the church, and I had already heard that that is to be the model, hence the natural inference.

I did not state, nor ever supposed it possible any one could imagine the tower would list to be altered, but that any structure, he had already but that any structure, he can be altered, but that any structure to be altered, but that any structure to be altered, but that any structure closely adjacent to it is, I think, a created closely adjacent to it. Is, I think, a protection of the foundations is another question, an equally essential one, but not a coreat for the aknowledged competency of the A. P. V. A., of when we are an interested, if densely ignorant, member.

Surgeon Point, Va.

Sturgeon Point, Va.

Doctor Jaques on Meat Inspection

The accuracy and thoroughness of the work of government inspectors can be judged when it is estimated that from 1,000 to 2,200 cattle are often killed under the eye of a single inspector in a day from eight to ten hours. Walking back and forth through the killing beds, the inspector can give only the briefest glunce at the animals that are being converted into food. In this glance he is supposed to detect evidences of disease which pathologists may require hours to find. I took pains to ascertain if the government inspector were sufficient to yuard the public. To this end I made frequent and unannounced visits to the yards. On one occasion I was there at 4 o'clock in the morning and visited the Siandard Slaughtering Company, the company, which kills the diseased animals condemned by the city, government and State inspectors. I saw a load of meat just leaving the place, but was near enough to identify it. When I entered the house, there was no one in sight; nor could I find anyone for fifteen minutes. Then I found the watchman, who could not give me any information about anything. Hanging in the Doctor Jaques on Meat Inspection inspector and the government teg of condemnation. But the meat was not under lock and seal as required by gov-erament regulations, nor was there any-one to prevent its being carried off, sent one of my inspectors to a slaughteruse with orders to kerosense all meat found unfit for use. He returned in state of great indignation and exa state of great indignation and ex-citement, saying that the men fought hard and long to keep him from using kerosense. "Why." said he, "I drew out seven bogs that were diseased with sholers, and went to g and went to get my kerosense hen I returned, there were only t. 'Where are the other five' I asked, and the man replied, 'Oh, they are in sausage by this time.' "-World's Work."

Willing to Pay.

"The court fined you ten dollars for knocking a man out of your house and you insisted upon paying fifty. Why was that?"
"Recause I don't want to owe anybody acything and I had fifty dollars, worth of satisfaction out of kicking the man out,"—Detroit Free Press.

Right at the last moment, with victory plainly in sight, has President Roosevelt surrendered on the railway rate bill? After time and again announcing his opposition to the broad court review advocated by Aldrich, Lodge and Knox, and declaring that he favored only such slight amendment as would insure the Rephuribill's constitutionality, Mr. Roosevelt appears to have at last accepted the proposition for the breadest kind of court review,

"compromise" agreement This "compromise" agreement upon which the Republican senators are said to have fixed has been tagged the "Allison amendment," but Mr. Allison disclaims nutherity for it, and it was through Aldrich that the announcement was made. "The voice is the voice of Brant."

Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Isau."

Many friends of real rate regulation are asserting their belief that the President sent in his vigorous message against the Standard Oil Company in order to cover up his capitulation to the "senator from Standard Oil" on the rate question. If the President was aditated in his own mind as to the righteousness of his course in accepting this last-hour amendment, why did he invite thirty-six newspaper correspondents to the White House and endeaver personally to explain to them his change of front?

Mr. Roosevelt says he is willing to trust the courts, and he does not believe they will institute the broad review. He seems to be willing also to trust Mr. Knox, the supposed representative of the Pennsylvania Ralironal; Mr. Elkins, the railroad magnate; Mr. Foraker, the friend of the Beef Trust, and Mr. Aldrich, the "senator from Standard Oil." And these the people do not trust.

After all the struggle to secure for the

from Standard Oil." And these the people do not trust.

After all the struggle to secure for the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to regulate rathroad rates, is the bill at last to be so changed that its purposes will be defeated?

Will President Roosevelt keep his promise to the ear, but break it to the hope? His message on the Standard Oil combination with the rathroads rang true and strong. But if he surrenders on the rate bill, what does that message amount to? Was the message simply a noisy maneuvers to divert public attention from his capitulation to the railroad senators? The plain, honest people of the country will hope not, but the situation is a singular one, and not unnaturally arouses suspicion.—Baltimore Sun.

No Standard Oil Prosecutions.

No Standard Oil Prosecutions.
The President's message and the Standard Oil report of Mr. Garfield are interesting reading, of course, but not as interesting as they might have been Smagor Kulberson's resolution directing the Department of Commerce and Labor to forward all of Mr. Garfield sreport may bring out something regarding the Standard Oil Company that is really worth while. The report already sent to Congress is an arraignment of the railroads, rather than of the Standard Oil Company, and its submission at this time is supposed to have a potent effect in effecting railroad rate legislation. The public would probably weleffect in engance tion. The public would promote is come official information if there is any, regarding the violation of law by the Standard Oil. It would be still better pleased to see some kind of action by the Department of Justice. Messages and reports are all right, but prosecution of violators of the law is still more than the property of the law is still more than the property of the law is still more than the property are all right, but prosecution of violators of the law is still more than the property are the law is still more than the property of the law is still more than the property are the law is still more than the property of the law is still more than the property of the law is still more than the property of the law is still more than the property of the law is still more than the property of the law is still more than the property of the law is still more than the property of the law is still more than the property of the law is still more than the property of the law is still more than the property of the law is still more than the property of the law is still more than the property of the law is still more than the property of the law is still more than the property of the law is still more than the property of the law is still more than the property of the law is still more than the property of the law is still more than the property of the pro

and reports are all right, but prosecution of violators of the law is still more effectual.

The Bureau of Corporations has been in existence several years. Plenty of money has been supplied by Congress for the expenses of investigation. The Department of Justice has also received large sums with which to employ extracounsel and perfect its cases against acorporations 'violating the Ekkins law and the interstate commerce law. The government has at its head-a-man whose courage and persistence cannot be questioned. Congress has provided laws, money and machinery. Yet the greatest trust in the country has not been prosecuted, and there is no indication that the attorney general is preparing to tackle it. It is this great fact which is disappointing to friends of the administration. The message and the rethe public that the Department of Justice could not wisely employ its time and resources in prosecuting the big trust under the haws already in existence. If the Standard is a law-breaker it should be prosecuted, and if it is not it should not be persecuted.—Washington Pest.

Personal Independence.

The poet's prayer for "manly inde-endence" has found from the day I

moved from the caprices of unreasonable individuals.

In the modern world any form of detestable political tyranny, in this country at least, is of very short lease if through carelessness of the citizen or corruption it be inclined to assert itself; but in place of the political or governmental harshness there is always danger of oppression. The organization of modern industry calls for huge armies of workers marshaled and commanded with military precision and efficiency. Among the powerful leaders of our time are the captains of industry, and under them there are many satraps and centurions. Under a free government public officials are held under severe rostraints and checks, stringently marked out by constitutions, bills of rights, statutory eactions, bills of rights, statutory eactions, customs, and by that most wonderful and most admirable characteristic of our system—that public offiof our system-that public teristic of our system—that have strict-cials are responsible under the law strict-ly for legal performance of the specific duties and are amenable to the law just like any other individuals for exceeding their authority or exercising it harshly, —Philadelphia Ledger.

No Strike.

The radicals at Scranton who con-demned the decision not to strike as a defeat for the organized miners were defeat for the organized miners were wrong. John Mitchell never showed himself more worthy of lendership than when he brought Secretary-Treasurer Wilson to Scranton to speak to the convention from the text: "Remember the union and what it has done for you," An accepted definition of a trade union is "a continuous association of wase-earners for the purpose of maintain 2 or improving the conditions of their employment." By accepting the operators' proposal

By accepting the operators' proposal to continue in effect the award of the Anthracite Strike Commission for three years more, the federated mine workers would maintain the conditions of their employement. That was all they could expect to do. John Mitchell was wise enough to see it. The miners' trade union was not for a day, but for all time. all time.

A strike that failed when wages were higher than ever before, and when the influers as a whole were satisfied with the terms of their employment, might have wrecked the organization. In the light of the result achieved at Scranton we can see that John Mitchell's reference to the collision at Mount Carmel

doubt on that score.

There is one great organization that would have deplored a strike ill begun and destined to fall—the American Federation of Labor, which has just gone into national politics to mould Congress to its will. A disastrous coal strike would have pricked the bubble of its pretensions, and as a holding organization its authority and influence would have been seriously undertermined. The voice of Samuel Gompers must have been for the peace that maintains existing conditions of employment.—New York Sun.

Views of the Virginia Editors

A Cruel Joke. It would be absolutely unjust to call the present investigation at the Williamsburg Asylum a commission of linney.—Hampton Monitor.

The Basis of Town Growth. Have you noticed that one of the first puestions asked now-a-days by widequestions awake business men when they visit a town is: "What are your manufacturing interests?" The town that has them is the town that grows-the city of the future.-Tidewater News.

Congressmen do not vote the seeds because they believe the principle is a good one, but simply because they think those who really desire the government free seeds constitute a large enough number to make it worth whife context to their wishes. The man who wishes ordinary government seeds relies on such seeds, knows very little about really desirable vegetables or derelies on such seeds, Rhows very fittee about really desirable vegetables or desirable seeds. That is a proposition with think there would be no difficulty in establishing. If we had not been having every year for twenty-five years, a wist class garden, and devoted time to studying the seed question, we would not speak so confidently about the government seeds. We are speaking from ex-We are speaking from experience.-Staunton Dispatch.

Pro Bono Publico.

Free seeds has been discussed in Con-feress considerably, and we were so-licited by several seed houses to oppose free government seeds sent out by Con-gressmen, but we declined to oppose distribution, as we know of them bene-citive some people. Pulself, News Refitting some people,-Pulaski News Re-

We've Got It Now.

We've Got It Now.

We cannot understand why it should be necessary for Richmond to take so many bites at such a ripe cherry as the State fair—only \$5.00 now needed, so near and we hope not so far. We do not believe the business people of Richmond have comprehended what the holding of an old-fashfoned State fair would mean for them in dollars and cents; that is, one run on the strictly "made in Virginia" plan.—Chase City Progress.

Enterprising Officials.

Enterprising Officials.

The Board of Supervisors did a commendable thing when they voted to appropriate money to pay the expenses of the Roads Convention to be held here on the 7th. They have the heavy responsibility of the road question on their shoulders, and they feel it perceptibly. The salaries which these gentlemenrelye does not justify them in giving their time to the inspection, focation or construction of roads, even if they knew construction of roads, even if how, and they have shown a able public spirit in the action they hav taken in the matter.—Clinch Valley News

Pupils for Giles.

Why not let Marsachusetts "bite off her nose to spite her face?" She would miss Why not let Marsachests mose to spite her face?" She would miss Jamestown more that Jamestown would miss her. Better still, it might be, to locate her in Gles Jackson's section of the grounds, for this bright and sensible African can teach the "Down Easters" a few things in common sense and social status.—Virginia Citizen.

More Independent Voters.

More Independent Votels.
The orimary election held in Petersburg
last Thursday for the nomination of
Democratic candidates for the two
branches of the City Common Council,
in paucity of votes and lukewarmness
of interest, was no exception to similar
elections held in other parts of the State,
force, the late Constitution Convention Since the late Constitution Convemeetings -Petersburg Index-Appe

RESPITE FOR NEGROES. Son of Murdered Man Thinks They May Be Innocent.

They May Be Innocent.

(By Associated Press.)

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., May 6.—Governor Broward to-day granted a respite of sixty days to George Caldwell and Nelson Larkins, two negroes, alleged members of a "Before Day Club," convicted of the murder of N. W. Eppes, superintendent of public inhiruction in this county, last year, and sentenced to be hanged next Tuesday.

Isham Edwards, convicted at the same time as Caldwell and Larkins for this same crime, has already been executed, and on the gallows he vowed that he alone was guilty; that Caldwell and Larkins had taken no part in the killing of Eppes. Their case was then carried to the pardoning board, which declined to interfere with the decision of the courts. This respite is granted to enable attorneys for the two men to secure evidence to prove an allib for them, which they claim they can do.

Caldwell and Larkins are confined in the county juil at Jacksonville for safekeeping, and this respite was granted after a visit and talk with the condemned men to-day by a son of the murdered man, who evidently believes there is doubt as to their guilt. They both earnestly declare that they are innocent, though one of them admits that it was his gun, loaned to Edwards for the supposed purpose of going hunting, with which Eppes was killed.

I. A. Alexieff, a St. Petersburg cooper, who died the other day, was buried in a

I. A. Alexieff, a St. Petersburg cooper, who died the other day, was buried in a cask of his own manufacture. He looked forward to his burini with satisfaction, as he was very proud of the cask.



expressed a regret that it occurred fit the psychological moment when he was working for peace. The importation of tytleon, the order, leaves no room for doubt on that score.

Kept Secret By Couple and Friends.

DESCRIPTION OF PRESENTS CHURCHES ALL CROWDED

Father Black, London Reformer, New Mount Vernon Church Dedi-Made Move to Prevent Ceremony.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEW YORK, May 6 .- The New York World publishes the following cable message from its London correspondent: The rigorous precautions taken to seoure complete secrecy for the wedding of young Walderf Aster and Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw on Thursday were mainly due to fear that a protest would be made in the church by Father Black, a Protestant clergyman, who is conducting a crusade against the remarrying of divorced persons.

Arrangements had been made originally Arrangements had been made originally to have the coromony in the secluded parish church at Heyer, Kent, near William Waldorf Astor's latest mediaeval toy, Hever Castle. But when the American Supreme Court decision caused a postponement, it was deemed better to make a change, owing to the discovery that inquiries had been made by inquisitive newspaper men at Hever.

Southern Invitations

Southern Invitations.

Only seventeen invitations were sent out for the cermony, each being accompanied by a personal note, requesting that the recipient consider the time and the place of the wedding as strictly confidential.

Apart from the scare about Father Black's probable interposition, both the bride and the bridegroom desired the quietest ceremony possible.

The illness of the bridegroom's father, which began with a chill caught while motoring, was deemed serious at that time, but he at once expressed a desire that the wedding proceed, even though Only seventeen invitations were

that the wedding proceed, even though e was not able to attend it. After her return to town, Mrs.

After her return to town, Mrs. Shaw had been staying very quietly with Col. and Mrs. Drummond at No. 18 Eaton place. Col. Lawrence Drummond was the military secretary of Lord Minto when the latter was the Governor-General of Canada. He also is Lieutenant-Colonel of the Scots Guards, which regiment young John Jacob Astor recently closed as a probationary second lieutejoined as a probationary second lieute nant. The Drummonds are close friends of the Spender Clays and of young Astor, and they were selected to house the bride-elect as a part of the scheme to main-tain secrecy.

Few Preparations.

The bethrothed couple were particu-lerly careful not to be seen together in London in the last fortnight, but with the Dana Gibsons went motoring in the coun-

Mrs. Shaw really made few preparations for the wedding and her wonderful wedding gown was finished only the afternoon before the ceremony, when she had a few intimate friends, who were sworf to secrecy, to tea to see it and some of the magnificent wedding presents.

Awong others there, was the Duchess. Among others there, was the Dichess of Roxburghe, who came from Scotland specially for the event, The Duchess

specially for the event. The Duchess, who greatly fancies her taste in dress, suggested one or two alterations settle sewed on some of the beautiful pearls which outlined the bodice. The very original headdress—in the form of a cap of lace lined with sliver tissue and edged with leaves and rosebuds—she also claims was her idea. was her idea.

On the morning of the wedding one

of the lovellest presents arrived from the bridegroom in the shape of a ring of three huge black pearls rimmed in small bril-llants, which, though not worn at the wedding, the bride put on when leaving

Scene at the Church.

All guests arrived at the church in ad-vance of the bridal party, having left their carriages some distance off to avoid attracting attention. Some beautiful solos When the bride's arrival was announced

even the most dignified of the guests could not restrain their curiosity, and as could not restrain their curiosity, and as she entered the church with her brother-in-law, Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. White-law Reld—who had also just come—kissed her on both cheeks.

The bride made the lovellest picture, standing, as it appeared, in a bed of illies and roses near the chancel.

Her responses, clear as a bell, were heard all over the nearly empty church, the wedding party only occupying to

the wedding party only occupying the front pews.

The wedding gown was a work of art.

The wedding gown was a work of art. It was made of the stiffest, most expensive satin obtainable. The bodice was formed low and adorned with beautiful old lace given by the bridegroom's sister, Mrs. Spender Clay, with frills and folds of chiffon and a delicate row of pearls, which went with a magnificent rope given by the bridegroom and costing \$25,000.

The court truin was a network of founcees with knots of white roses. The bride wore a beautiful spray of white roses in her belt, which only that morning arrived from Parls from Mrs. John W. Mackay, with an additional g...—a beautiful diamond swallow with a large omeraid loosely hanging from a claw.

perald loosely hanging from a claw. Magnificent Presents.

Many wedding presents were arrayed at to, 13 Eaton Place, the most notable being the Sancy diamond, given by Mr. Aston

Many wedding presents were arrayed at No. 13 Eaton Place, the most notable being the Sancy diamond, given by Mr. Astor to his daughter-in-law, which later on 14 to be re-set and worn on her presentation at court. This historic gem belonged to Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and fetched \$10,000 at the sale of the Demidoff collection in 1875. It was secured by Mr. Astor some years ago from a millionaire Parsee, Sir C, Jeejeebhoy, for \$170,000.

Mr. Astor gave also one of the finest thans in London, which cost more than \$100,000, and the title deeds to Cliveden mansion and estates, with the many trensures he has added, including a magnificent sulto of old Chippendale furniture and some wonderful French china originally from Yersailles, on the property of Empress Eugenie. This latest gift cannot be worth less than \$5,000,000, and possibly is worth a good deal more. Among the other givers and gifts were these:

Among the other givers and girs were these:

The Whitelaw Reids, a half-hoop turquoise and diamond ring. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid also gave some beautiful silver dishes. Miss Reid gave a box of blue enamel rimmed with diamonds.

The Duchess of Roxburghe, an enamel and gold watch, with diamond initials; a pearl chain, and a diamond how.

Mrs. Cunard and Mrs. Brooks, diamond combs, the former's gift having a spray of diamond flowers on top.

Wise Boy,
"I was just having a little business chat with your sister," said Mr. Willie-bouy.
"Aw, that don't go with me," replied little Johnnie, "When sister talks business to a guy she always takes him in the conservatory,"—Milwaukee Sentinei.

ASTOR WEDDING WORK THIS WEEK

Both Time and Place of Marriage Much Speculation in Birmingham As to Who Will Be Made Bishop.

cated By Bishop Galloway, Address By Japanese. (By Associated Press.)
BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 6.—Every Protesunt church in Birmingham and

suburbs was crowded to-day and tonight to hear sermons by the distinguished Mothodist ministers now in the city attending the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. One of the features of the day was the address this afternoon at the First Methof Kobe, Japan, on conditions in that county, with especial reference to the missionary and school work being done in the Islands by the churches of the United States. Mr. Matsumoto is at the head of one of the department Methodist

schools in Kobe.

Among the speakers were Bishop E. R. Hendrix, Bishop E. E. Hoss, Bishop J. S. Key and Bishop H. C. Morrison.

Bishop C. B. Galloway dedicated the new Mount Vernon Church at North Birmingham and raised about \$800 during the meeting for the building fund.

At Jefferson Theatre this afternoon George R. Stewart, the well known Tensessee evangelist addressed a crowd schools in Kobe.

essee evangelist addressed a which taxed the capacity of the building J. L. Kennedy, a Brizilian minister, spoke during the afternoon to a large crowd, Rev. W. J. Starling, the Cana-

crowd, Rev. W. J. Starling, the Canadian fraternal delegate, preached at the First Preshyterian Church.

During the coming week the conference expects to get down to the real business of the seasion. There is already much speculation as to who will be elected bishop, but there are so many mentioned in this connection that any forecast would be premature. It is probable that but they will be elected. but two will be elected.

Committees.

The chairmen and secretaries of the

lows:
Episcopacy—Paul Whitehead, chairman;
W. L. Nelms, secretary,
Itinerancy—B. F. Lipscomb, chairman;
J. H. McCoy secretary,
Revisals—Grove Alexander, chairman;
Z. T. Bennett, secretary,
Publishing Interests—W. B. Palmore,
chairman; E. B. Chappell, secretary,
Education—R. G. Waterhouse, chairman, Leby M. Moore secretary.

Education—R. G. Waterhouse, chairman; John M. Moore, secretary, Church Extension—W. F. McMurry, chairman; T. B. King, secretary, Missions—O. E. Brown, chairman; J. W.

Missions—O. E. Brown, chairman; J. W. Perry, secretary.
Boundaries—J. H. McLean, chairman;
J. D. Scott, secretary.
Temperance—E. B. Campbell chairman;
P. F. Rader, secretary.
Sunday Schools—John R. Pepper, chairman, George M. Napler, secretary.
Epworth League—J. M. Barcus, chairman; S. P. Cresan, secretary.
Appeals—Bishop C. D. Galloway, chairman; C. H. Briggs, secretary.
Finance—T. S. Garrison, chairman; S. J. Leftwich secretary.
Colportage—W. R. Lambuth, chairman; W. C. Howard, secretary.

Arrested at Last.

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(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
STAUNTON, VA., May 6.—On yesterday deputy United States marshal brought to Staunton from West Virginia and jailed T. I. Shillett, formerly of Albemarle county. Shillett was charged with removing spirits, and a warrant had been out for his arrest for over a year.

Damage By Hail.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
RAPPANNOCK, VA., May 6.—This section was visited to-day by a very severe hall storm, doing much damage to the growing crops. English peas and wheat were very much damaged. were very much damaged.

Richmonders in New York. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, May 6.—Albert, A. B. Pyle,
Mrs. A. J. Pyle; Ashland, C. L. Lane and
wife; Hoffman, T. J. Walker; Glisey, S.
C. Leake; Park Avenue, J. C. Watson and
wife; Hotel Astor, L. V. Bentley.

FATHER SHERMAN BACK; NEARLY PROSTRATED

Priest Worn Out By Ride and Worry Over President's Decision.

Decision.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CHATTANOGA, TENN., May 6.—The Rev. Father Thomas E. Sherman and his military escort returned yesterday morning a few minutes before 10 o'cloose to Fort Oglethorpe.

Their return was not as ceremonious as their departure a week ago, for when they entered the government reservation not a person was out to meet them. They rode their mounts and d'ove their pack team to a point just inside the parade ground. In five minutes the priest was out of sight.

Inquiries at Colonel George F. Chase's headquarters for Father Sherman brought a reply that he had mearly collapsed from fatigue, and did not want to be disturbed. Mrs. Chase said she would admit no one to the Colonel's guest. Colonel Chase had a few minutes before gone to the administrative building, and did not know of the return of the party. It was learned from him that Father Sherman would not undertake the trip alone over the battlefields to Atlanta, President Roosevelt having taken his escort from him.

Mrs. Chase said Father Sherman was perfectly innocent of any intention to irritate the State of Georgia or the South by following the route of Sherman's march to the sea from Chattanooga to Atlanta, which his father made in the Civil War. Colonel Chase said he did not understand the action of the people in the South. He said that when General Sherman was making his raid through the South war was on and the battles between the armiles of Sherman and Johnston were battles of war.

"Father Sherman is nearly prostrated," said Mrs. Chase, "The long horseback ride and the worry over the President making his escort away have been to a much for him. He went on the trip because he was invited to go."

THESE DELIGHTFUL TRIPS ARE DAILY.

To Baltimore, via the popular York, River Line. Leave Rethmond 4:80 P. M. Leave Baltimore 5:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday. \$2.50 one way and round trip tickets to Philadelphia and New York on sale